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and the relations of animals to human interests. The book is well illustrated with two hundred and eighty-one cuts, none of which indicate the source from which they were copied.

Crustacea of Norway. — We wish to call attention to the valuable work by G. O. Sars¹ on the Crustacea of Norway, of which the second volume, treating of Isopoda, is now current. Every species is figured, often an entire plate being devoted to the figures of the entire animal and enlarged views of appendages. The text contains a brief description of every species, with valuable remarks on occurrence and distribution, and with synonymy. The last parts have treated of the Oniscidæ (wood lice, etc.), which have a special interest as being the sole large group of terrestrial Crustacea. From the fact that North American Crustacea closely resemble the Norwegian ones this work is of great value to American naturalists who are not regardless of the need of carefully identifying the species they study.

Japanese Pulmonates. — Dr. Jacobi² has made a thorough anatomical research on twenty-eight species of Japanese shell-bearing Pulmonata belonging to the genera *Helecarion*, *Conulus*, *Ganesella*, *Helix*, *Eulota*, *Acusta*, *Euhadra*, *Plectotropis*, *Ægesta*, *Eulotella*, *Tristropheita*, *Slercophædusa*, *Bulimus*, *Succinea*, and *Limnæa*. This is conscientious work of a much needed kind, unfortunately limited to alcoholic material; a compact mass of information, free from generalizations. The plates are excellent.

F. N. BALCH.

Brooding in Frogs. — The singular brooding habits of a small frog, *Arthroleptis Seychellensis*, from the Seychelle Islands, are described by Professor August Brauer in the current number of Spengel's *Zoologische Jahrbücher*. The eggs are laid in damp places on the ground, and are kept covered and moist by the male until the larvæ are hatched, which occurs at the stage when they are provided with a long tail, and the first traces of the posterior appendage make their appearance. After hatching, the tadpole-like larvæ crawl upon the back of the male and attach themselves by the abdomen by means of secretions elaborated both by the larvæ and the adult.

¹ Sars, G. O. *An Account of the Crustacea of Norway*, vol. ii, Isopoda. Bergen, published by the Bergen Museum, 1897 and 1898.

² Jacobi, A. Japanische beschaltte Pulmonaten, *Jour. Coll. Sci. Imp. Univ. Tokio*, XII, Pt. I. 102 pp., 6 plates.

Boulenger, in his account of the Venezuelan *Phyllobates trinitatis*, believed that the larvæ attached themselves to back of the parent with the object of being transported from one pool to another. Brauer shows, however, that in *Arthroleptis* the attached condition is not a temporary one, but that a large part of the development takes place in the back of the male.

Marine Mollusca in the Suez Canal. — M. Bavay (*Bull. Soc. Zool.*, France, XXIII, 9 and 10) gives a list of twenty-five species of marine Mollusca that have been taken in the Suez Canal, six of which are Mediterranean forms, and nineteen belong to the fauna of the Red Sea; of the latter, *Meleagrina radiata* has also been taken on the coast of Tunis. The disparity between the number of Mediterranean and Red Sea forms is explained by the fact that from July to January the level of the Mediterranean is at an average of .4 of a meter higher than the Red Sea, thus causing a current in the canal from north to south, while from January to July the level of the Red Sea stands .3 of a meter higher than the Mediterranean, producing a current from south to north. Now since it is in the earlier months of the year, or during the time of the northward current, that most of the larvæ are hatched, the Red Sea forms are most favored in their migrations.

Hertwig's Summaries in Systematic Zoölogy. — Professor A. A. Wright, of Oberlin College, has put into tabular form the classification adopted by Richard Hertwig in his *Lehrbuch der Zoologie*, and has printed with this a translation of the summaries of morphological and physiological facts given at the end of each chapter. His purpose is to make these summaries accessible to students as an accompaniment to lectures on systematic zoölogy. Professor Wright's pamphlet of thirty-five pages thus forms a useful supplement to Field's translation of the introductory part of the *Lehrbuch*, which covered the subject of general zoölogy. The first edition of Professor Wright's work, published in February, 1897, having been exhausted, a second edition without essential modification has recently been issued.

Fishes of Ecuador. — In the *Bolletino* of the museum at Turin Dr. E. A. Boulenger has a valuable paper on the fishes of Ecuador, collected by Dr. Enrico Festa. Forty-three species are described, many of them new. Among the latter are two marine catfishes, *Arius* (*Tachysurus*) *festæ* and *A. (Galeichthys) labiatus*.

A New Type of Shark. — Professor D. S. Jordan, in the *Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci.*, Ser. 3, *Zoöl.*, Vol. I, No. 6, describes the type of a